



From Monday JUNE 9, to Monday JUNE 16, 1766.

The remainder of a Letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in America, dated January 1766, begun in our last, and taken from the Pennsylvania Gazette of 24th April last.

Mr. Grenville reforming his discourse, said:



When I proposed to tax America, I asked the house, whether any gentleman would object to the right; I repeatedly asked it, and no man would attempt to deny it. Protection and obedience are reciprocal; Great Britain protects America, America is bound to yield obedience; if not, tell me when the Americans were emancipated. When they want the protection of this kingdom they are very ready to ask it; that protection has always been afforded to them in the most full and ample manner; the nation has run itself into an immediate debt to give them that protection; and now they are called upon to contribute a small share towards the public expence, an expence arising from themselves, they renounce your authority, insult your officers, and break out, I might almost say, into acts of open rebellion.

"The seditious spirit of the colonies owes its birth to the factions in this house. Gentlemen are careless of the consequences of what they say, provided it answers the immediate purposes of opposition. We were told that we trod on tender ground; we were bid to expect disobedience; what was this, but telling the Americans to stand out against the law? To encourage their obstinacy with expectations of support from home? Let us only hold out a little longer, they would say, our friends will soon be in power.

"Ungrateful people of America! Bounties have been extended to them. When I had the honour to save the crown, while yourselves were loaded with an enormous debt, you have given bounties on their lumber, their iron, their hemp, and many other articles. You have relaxed in their favour the act of navigation, that palladium of the British commerce; and yet I have been abused in all the public prints as an enemy to the trade of America.

"I have been particularly charged with giving orders and instructions to prevent the Spanish trade, and thereby stopping the channels, by which alone North-America used to be supplied with cash for remittances to this country. I defy any man to produce any law or less or instructions; I disapproved no trade but what was legal, what was prohibited by act of parliament.

Mr. PITT began with apologizing, that he did not mean to have gone any further upon the subject on that day; that he had only designed to throw out a few hints, which gentlemen, who were so confident of the right of this kingdom to send taxes to America, might consider, perhaps might rest in a cooler moment, that the right was at least equivocal. But since the gentleman who spoke last had not stood on that ground, but had gone in the whole; into the justice, the equity, the policy, the expediency of the Stamp-Act, as well as into the right, he would follow him through the whole field, and combat his arguments on every point.

He was going on, when Lord Strange got up, and called both the gentlemen (Mr. Pitt and Mr. Grenville) to order; he said they had both departed from the matter before the house, which was the king's speech, and that Mr. Pitt was going to speak twice in the same debate, although the house was not in a committee. Mr. Grenville answered, that they were both in order, as nothing had been said but what was fairly deducible from his Majesty's speech, and appealed to the speaker. The speaker decided in Mr. Grenville's favour. Mr. PITT said,

"I do not apprehend I am speaking twice, I did expressly reserve a part of my subject, in order to save the time of the house, but I am compelled to proceed in it. I do not speak twice. I only finish what I had designedly left imperfect; but if the house is of a different opinion, far be it from me to indulge a wish of transferring against order. I am content if it be your pleasure to be silent."

Here he paused, the house reformed with GO ON, GO ON. He proceeded.

GENTLEMEN, SIR, I have been charged with giving birth to sedition in America. They have spoken their sentiments with freedom against this unhappy act. That freedom has become their crime. Sorry am I to hear the liberty of speech in this house imputed as a crime, but the imputation shall not discourage me; it is a liberty I mean to exercise; no gentleman ought to be afraid of exercising it. It is a liberty, by which the gentleman who calumniates it, might himself have profited. He ought to have desisted from his project. The gentleman tells us, America is obstinate; America is almost in open rebellion. I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of people, so dead to all the feelings of liberty, as voluntarily to consent to be slaves, would have been fit instruments to make slaves of the rest. I came not here armed at all points with law cases, and acts of parliament, with the statute book, doubled down in dogs ears, to defend the cause of liberty. If I had, I would myself have cited the two cases of Chester and Durham; I would have cited them to have shown, that even, under arbitrary reigns, parliaments were affirmed of taxing a people without their consent, and allowed their representatives. Why did the gentleman confine himself to Chester and Durham? He might have taken an higher example in Wales. Wales that never was taxed by parliament, until it was incorporated. I would not debate a particular point of law with the gentleman; I know his abilities. I have been obliged to his diligent researches; but for the defence of liberty, on a general principle, upon a constitutional principle, it is ground on which I stand firm; a ground on which I dare to meet any man. The gentleman tells us of many who are taxed, and are not represented; the India company, merchants, stockholders, manufacturers. Surely many of these are represented in their capacities, as owners of lands, or freemen of boroughs. It is a misfortune that more are not actually represented; but they are all inhabitants, and,

as such, are virtually represented. Many have it in their option to be actually represented; they have connection with those that elect, and they have influence over them. The gentleman mentioned the stockholders; I hope he does not reckon the debts of the nation, as part of the national state.

"Since the accession of King William, ministers, some of great, others of more moderate abilities, have taken the lead in government." He went through the list of them, bringing it down till he came to himself, giving a short sketch of each. "None of these (he went on) ever dreamed of robbing the colonies of their constitutional rights. It was reserved to mark the era of the late administration; not that there were wanting some, when I had the honour to serve his majesty, to propose to me to burn my fingers with the American Stamp-Act. With the enemy at their backs; with our bayonets at their breasts; in the day of their distresses; perhaps the Americans would have submitted to the imposition. But it would have been taking an ungenerous, an unjust advantage.

"The gentleman boasts of his bounties to America. Are those bounties intended finally for the benefit of this kingdom? If they are, where is the peculiar merit to America? If they are not, he has misapplied the national treasure. I am no courtier of America, I stand up for this kingdom. I maintain that parliament has a right to bind, to restrain America; our legislative power over the colonies, is sovereign and supreme; if it ceases to be sovereign and supreme, I would advise every gentleman to fall his lands, if he can, and embark for that country. When two countries are connected together, like England and her colonies, without being incorporated, the one must necessarily govern. The greater must rule the less; so rule it, as not to contradict the fundamental principles common to both. The gentleman understands not the difference between internal taxes and external, I cannot help it. But there is a plain distinction between taxes levied for the purpose of raising a revenue, and duties imposed for the regulation of trade, for the accommodation of the subject; although, in the consequences, some revenue might immediately arise from the latter. The gentleman asks, when were the colonies emancipated? I desire to know, when were they made slaves? But I dwell not upon words. While I had the honour of serving his majesty, I availed myself of the means of information, which I derived from my office; I speak therefore from knowledge; my materials were good; I was at pains to collect, to digest, to confer them; and I will be bold to affirm, that the profit to Great-Britain from the trade of the colonies, through all its branches, is Two Millions a year; this is the fund that carried you triumphantly through the last war. Therefore years ago, estates that were at two thousand pounds a year, are now at three thousand; these estates then fold from fifteen to eighteen years purchase; the same may now be sold at thirty. You owe this to America; this is the price that America pays you for her protection. And shall a miserable financier come with a boast, that he can cunningly filch a pepper-corn into the exchequer, to the loss of millions to the nation. I dare not say how much higher these profits may be augmented, but omitting the immense increase of people by natural population in the northern colonies, and the emigrations from every part of Europe, I am convinced the whole commercial system of America may be altered to advantage; you have prohibited where you ought to have encouraged; you have encouraged where you ought to have prohibited; improper restraint has been laid on the continent, in favour of the islands; you have but two nations to trade with in America; would you had twenty. Let acts of parliament, in consequence of treaties, remain, but let not an English minister become a custom-house officer for Spain, for any foreign power! Much is wrong, much may be amended, for the general good of the whole. Does the gentleman complain he has been misrepresented in the public prints? It is a common misfortune. In the Spanish affair, in the last war, I was abused in all the newspapers, for having advised his Majesty to violate the laws of nations with regard to Spain. The abuse was industriously circulated even in hand bills. If administration did not propagate the abuse, administration never contradicted it. I will not say what advice I did give to the king; my advice is in writing, signed by myself, as in possession of the crown; but I will say what advice I did not give to the king; I did not advise the king to violate any of the laws of nations. As to the report of the gentleman's preventing, in some way, the trade for bullion with the Spaniards, it was spoken of so confidently, that I own I am one of those who did believe it to be true.

"The gentleman must not wonder he was not contradicted when, as the minister, he asserted the rights of parliament to tax Americans. I know not how it is, but there is a modesty in this house, that does not chafe to contradict a minister; I wish gentlemen would get the better of that modesty; if they do not, perhaps the collective body may begin to abate of its respect for the representative. Lord Bacon has told me, that a great question would not fall of being agitated at one time or another; I was willing to agitate that of the German war, my German war as they called it, at the proper season. Every session I called out, has any body any objections to the German war? No body would object to it, one gentleman only excepted, since removed to the upper house, by succession to an ancient barony (meaning Lord Despard formerly Sir Francis Dashwood) he told me he did not like my German war; I honour the man for it, and was sorry when he was turned out of his post.

"A good deal has been said, without doors, of the power, of the strength of the colonies; it is a topic which ought to be cautiously handled. In a good, on a sound bottom, the force of this country can crush America to atoms. I know the value of your troops, I know the skill of your officers. There is not a company of foot that served in America, out of which you may not pick a man of sufficient knowledge and experience, to make a governor of a colony there. But on this ground, on the Stamp-Act, when so many here will think it a crying injustice, I am one who will lift up his hand against it. In such a cause your success may be hazardous. America, if SHE fell, would fall like a strong man, would embrace the pillars of state, pull down the constitution along with her. Is this your boasted peace? Not to sheath the sword in the scabbard, but to sheath it in the bowels of your countrymen? Will you quarrel with yourselves, now the whole house of Bourbon is united against you? While France disturbs your fisheries at Newfoundland, embarrasses your slave trade to Africa, and withholds from your fishery in Canada their property, stipulated by treaty; while the ransom for the Manilla is denied by Spain, and its gallant conqueror basely traduced, as a mean plunderer; a gentleman (meaning colonel Draper) whose noble and generous spirit would do honour to the proudest Grande of her country? Say the Americans have not acted in all things with prudence and temper; they have been wronged; they have been driven to madness by injustice. Will you punish them for the madness you have occasioned? Rather let prudence and temper come first from this side; I will undertake for America, that she will follow the example. There are two lines in a ballad of Prior's, so applicable to you and your colonies, I cannot help repeating them;

To her faults a little blind,
To her virtues very kind.
"Upon the whole, I will beg leave to tell the house what is really my opinion; it is, that the Stamp-Act be repealed absolutely, totally, and immediately, because it was founded upon an erroneous principle. At the same time, let the sovereign authority of this country over the colonies be asserted, in as strong terms as can be devised; be made to extend to every point of legislation whatever, that we may bind their trade, confine their manufactures, and exercise every power whatever, except that of taking their money out of their pockets without their consent.

Mr. Dowdeswell, the present Chancellor of the exchequer, rose up after Mr. Pitt. He said, "It could not be expected he should add any thing to the subject on which Mr. Pitt had spoken; it could not now admit a doubt but that the Stamp-Act must be repealed." He went on to show, that Mr. Grenville had not hurt the Spanish trade, by giving orders and instructions, but by forbearing to give them, particularly with respect to bullion, which was not prohibited by any law.

Mr. Beckford was the last speaker of any weight. He asserted to Mr. Grenville, that he had denied the right of parliament to send internal taxes to America, he had only allowed the power of parliament to be omnipotent. He concluded with expressing his perfect agreement in sentiments with his right honourable friend (Mr. Pitt) excepting in one particular, the restraint on the continent, in favour of the islands, in which he was sure he could convince him he was mistaken.

I fear I have tired your patience, with this long and circumstantial account. I will only add one observation. You have seen when a large company has been made to feel, all together an electrical shock; such was the effect on the whole house of commons, and the galleries, when Mr. PITT pronounced, "I rejoice THAT AMERICA WAS RESISTED!"

New Advertisements.

Charleston, South-Carolina, June 10, 1766.

By order of the Commons House of Assembly of this province, to us directed.

WE, the Commissioners, appointed by an ordinance passed the 8th inst. "for prohibiting the exportation of rice, and for buying and supplying the inhabitants who are or may be in want thereof, for provisions." Do give public notice, to all persons to in want, that they are immediately to signify the quantity so wanted, to either of the subscribers, in order to be laid before the legislature: And that the said rice is sold, by either of the subscribers, at 3 per cent, ten shillings for each barrel, with two and a half per cent, commissions, and other charges accruing thereon, as directed by the said ordinance, until the first day of September next; unless his honour the lieutenant-governor, or the commander in chief for the time being, shall find it necessary to suspend the said ordinance before the expiration thereof.

THOMAS LEGARE WILLIAM ROPER
WILLIAM GIBBS BENJAMIN SIMMONS
WILLIAM LOGAN GEORGE LIVINGSTON.

Torrans, Poaug, & Comp.

HAVE just imported, in the Schooner Yelloy, from Jamaica, the under-mentioned articles, which are excellent in kind, and will be sold on reasonable terms, for cash or short credit, at their stores on the Bay, viz.
LOAF SUGAR,
MUSCOVADO ditto, in barrels,
OLD RUM, in Porter barrels,
MESS BEEF in barrels,
LIMES, in ditto.

For LONDON.

(To sail about the 1st of August next.)

THE NEW SHIP

ROSE ISLAND,

SAMUEL GROVE, Master.

FOR PASSAGE, APPLY TO SAID MASTER.

June 11th, 1766.

A Quarterly MEETING of the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY, will be held on Tuesday the 1st Day of July next, at the House of Mr. Ellis Pointsett; where the Members are desired to attend precisely at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the Society,
SAMUEL PAIGLEAU, Clerk.

VERY delicate CLARET, warranted to be genuine of Bourdeaux growth, to be sold for cash, at 2. to per dozen. By FRANCIS MORAND, near the watchhouse. 6w

THOMAS WALTER,

Just arrived from London, has imported in Capitan Strachan, from thence.

A LARGE assortment of coarse and fine linens, linen and cotton check, three-fourth striped linen, cotton holland, thicksets, red and white furniture checks, Bengal stripe and ginghams, Scotch holland, whitened brown and ounce thread, coarse and fine handkerchiefs, plain, spotted, flower'd and striped lawns, flower'd and spotted fine gauze of the newest fashion. A small assortment of books, viz. Ovid's art of love, Bolingbroke's philosophical works, Racine's, Boileau's, Voltaire's, Moliere's and Corneille's works in French, Steele's and Foote's plays, Churchill's satire, Pope's and Addison's works, Johnson's, Shakespeare's, &c. &c. bed bunts, wove stocks, very handsome printed linens, and purple ground cottons and calicoes, mens brown and white thread hose, corded and flower'd dimity, black ribbons, thread buttons, best Carolina broad hoes, falling axes and indico hooks, with a variety of other goods, which will be sold at a very reasonable advance, (especially for cash) at his store in Broad-Street, formerly possessed by Isaac Holmes, between TIMOTHY'S Printing-Office and the General Post-Office.

N. B. He has bought a quantity of printed linens and calicoes on such low terms, that he can afford to sell them much cheaper than usual, particularly good German oznaburgs at four shillings per yard.

THE partnership of NIGHTINGALE and EDWARDS being dissolved for some time; and as there is a necessity for closing the concern as soon as possible, they have placed their books of accounts in the hands of William Hales, who is authorized to settle the same; it is hoped all persons concerned will discharge their respective accounts without delay. Those to whom they are indebted are desired to make known their demands, THOMAS NIGHTINGALE, WILLIAM EDWARDS.

N. B. Mr. Nightingale having declined, the business in all its branches is carried on by WILLIAM EDWARDS.

THOMAS COLEMAN,

Working Upholsterer from LONDON,

TAKES this method of returning thanks to those ladies and gentlemen that have favoured him with their commands; and at the same time acquaints them, that he still continues to carry on all the various branches of the upholstery business, on the most reasonable terms, at Mr. Benjamin Hawes's, painter, behind St. Philip's church.

Paper hung in the most durable manner, as cheap as in London.

Beds, &c. effectually cured of bugs.

N. B. A parcel of Mattresses to be sold reasonable.

Just imported in the ship LONDON, Capt. STRACHAN, from London.

A NEAT assortment of European and East-India goods; amongst which are chintzes, calicoes, printed linens, Irish linens, checks, stripes, oznaburgs, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms at his store in Beaufort, kept by Mr. Peter Lavein.

Orders from the country will be punctually complied with. Country produce will be taken in payment at market prices. SAMUEL GROVE.

DAVID STODDARD,

Intending to leave this province

Very soon, begs all persons that have any demands on him, to call and receive payment; and those persons that are indebted to him by bond, note, or book debt, must expect to find their accounts in the hands of an attorney, to be sued for, immediately upon his departure. June 9, 1766.

TO BE SOLD.

Next door to the Printing-Office on the Bay.

A Quantity of IRISH LINEN, from ten to sixty shillings per yard, bought by myself (when brown) of the best fabric and quality, carefully got up and well attended to while in the bleach, with a few pieces of three-fourth, five-fourth, seven-fourth and eight quarter wide diapers, an assortment of printed linens and cottons, blue and white linens at twelve shillings and six pence, and fifteen shillings per yard, yard-wide Yorkshire flat linens, proper for sheeting at eight shillings and nine pence and ten shillings per yard, with a variety of other articles suitable to the season, all bought of the MANUFACTURERS with cash, by a person of good judgment, and twenty years experience in the quality of linens.

JOHN DAVIES.

A FEW Setts of the ACTS of the General-Assembly of this Province, passed in the Years 1748, 1750, 1752, 1754, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1764 & 1765; also, the Executor's Act, the Street-Law, and the Act for Trial of small and mean Causes; and some Copies of the VOTES of the Commons House of Assembly at their last sitting: To be Sold by PETER TIMOTHY, at his Office in Broad-Street.

In different North-American newspapers, previous to the repeal of the late Stamp-act, are now inserted, by particular device, that posterity may be fully acquainted as possible with the steps taken to procure the said repeal, the difficulties that were encountered, and so that America is mightily obliged for that happy event.

NEW-YORK.

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman in London, to his friend in New-York. London, February 5, 1766.

— I most joyfully congratulate you on so unexpected a delivery from slavery and civil dissension by a repeal of the stamp-act; which was carried in the commons the 21st inst. by a majority of 108 votes, and as a supply bill must pass the lords of course. The providential change of the M—y, from the most abandoned and execrable, to a set of as honest, upright, and amiable personages as ever were to be found in the nation, seemed to be the foundation for our deliverance. But their power would have proved unequal to the task, had not our glorious HERO, our former deliverer, stood forth; and almost alone, supported our feeble unfashionable dying cause. He struck at the root; he openly denied the right of parliament to impose internal taxation on the colonies. With the eloquence of a Demosthenes,—with the cool reasoning of a Hampden,—with the warmth of an American enthusiast, did this Great Man plead our desperate cause, and that of liberty, in defiance of R—l favour, popularity, friends, relations, dangers and disease. For hours could I expatiate, in heaping encomiums upon this saviour of our country; but you will hear them from all quarters.

Tho' private friendship would be a sufficient inducement for me to address you at present; yet I have now another motive, which is, and ever ought to be esteemed the greatest, I mean,—the good of my country. Know then, that we have been SACRIFICED and SOLD by our AG—ts. If there be an exception, I believe yours is the man: But he has not power to do it, and therefore deserves no thanks. It is beyond description (to me as well as many others astonishing) that the colonies should, as they have hitherto done, trust their most important interests with such persons. Do you imagine the people of England possessed with a spirit of divination or intuition, so as to discern truth from falshood, by hearing only one side; which is, and always will be the case, so long as the M—y can silence the AG—ts, while our enemies rear against us at leisure, and represent us in such colours, as their interest or malice suggest: I say nothing but what falls infinitely short of what might be said, perfectly consistent with truth. It is certainly the duty of every leading man in the colonies, to use his utmost influence, for the appointment of able persons, who have natural attachments and connections in the colonies; and that they be sent as such men ought to be,—INDEPENDENT,—by allowances sufficient to make them so.

Let not the object vanish from your sight—Remember, 'tis your country's safety.

VOLTAIRE.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

Extract of a letter from a member of parliament, dated February 8, 1766.

“ Keep but your temper, and a decent carriage to government and your mother-country, and I am persuaded all will go well, and every grievance be redressed, the Stamp-Act be repealed, or whittened down to nothing, and great good arise to America out of the present evil. Mr. PITT, by his power and eloquence, has turned the scale for you. He has pleaded for you, as though you were his children; that tho' your riots were indefensible, there is an allowance to be made slung with great wrongs, insinuating that it would be worthy of the magnanimity of the mother-country, to pardon and overlook them.

“ He would take off all your restraints in trade, and open every port to you in the West Indies, under proper regulations. Have but a little temper and patience, abstain from violence and riots, and I am persuaded all will go to your wish. But for God's sake regulate the people, and hold them in, that they do not hurt a good cause. I verily believe, if no fresh incidents of an untoward nature arise among you, to inflame people's minds here, every thing will end much to the satisfaction of the colonies. I am by principle an advocate for all your rights; for your enjoying every species of liberty that we enjoy, consistent with the supremacy of the mother-country; and you may be sure you have many faithful guardians of all your rights, among the English gentry, who have the honour to serve their country in parliament, who know, that if any thing arbitrary be admitted among you, the contagion would soon communicate itself hither, to the abridgment of their own liberties.”

From another gentleman, London, Feb. 11, 1766.

“ Letters, relations, &c. from your side of the water, do more mischief than you can imagine: Your chance of a repeal depends on the duration of this ministry. Their plan is to bring it about out of regard to our manufacturers: your outrages render it imprac-

if you obtain your end, why not disregard the means? Your high proclamations of rights render your enemy powerful, and the interposition of your friends ineffectual.—The Commons have been this day examining merchants to the allegations of their petitions, with a view to repeal; and it is the declared intention of the administration to effect it, if they can; but in the mean time cabals are forming, and they are threatened to be over-ruled by the old prevailing party. I wish there was an embargo upon letters. Fresh information may obstruct the good intended you. If possible, restrain the violence of your people, and all may be well.”

From another letter from a member of parliament Feb. 11, 1766.

“ All goes well! We carried the question for the repeal this morning at two o'clock, by 275 against 167. I hope the business is decided now, and that there is nothing to be feared in the Lords house. Mr. PITT came in on crutches (both legs wrapped in flannel) for your service: He bore testimony for you, and said it out. I was there 13 hours, tho' ill of a cold; was it not for the victory, I could scarce hold up. But be full and strong in expressions of gratitude to the mother-country, and depend upon it, you will not suffer from her. I hope every evil will be removed from you, and peace and contentment as usual, be soon fully restored to you. You have good advocates among the Lords. Besides Lord Camden, you have Lord Grey, and Lord Marchmont, two men of parts and knowledge; and there are more I do not name: They are known.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 27, 1766.

“ We have now the pleasure to acquaint our friends in America, that on the report being made in the house of commons, of the motion to repeal the Stamp-act, the strength of our friends, was again tried by an attempt to have it re-committed, and on a division, the majority appeared to be 107 in favour of America, viz. 240 against 133. Yesterday the bill was brought in, and to day read a second time.

“ As orders are issued for the sailing of the packet, we cannot be so explicit on this affair, as we should otherwise have inclined to, and therefore shall only observe, that as, on the meeting of parliament, the first step was, the laying before both houses all papers received from your side, relative to the late unhappy disturbances. There was at once an ample field for the enemies of America to collect materials to their disadvantage, a circumstance that gave no small pain to their friends, because many of the publications were of too inflammatory a nature to be vindicated on any principle of propriety, and consequently much strengthened the opposition.

“ After examination of, and debating on these papers, both houses came to a resolution, that the parliament of Great-Britain, has unlimited authority over its colonies, in terms as strong as words could convey it; the commons did not divide on the question; the lords did divide, tho' only five dissenting, viz. The lords Camden, Shelburne, Cornwallis, Pausley, and Torrington.

“ On a motion afterwards made by the late chancellor of the exchequer, in the house of commons, to address the king to send immediate orders to his governors and officers; to execute all laws in the colonies, and to assure them a support therein, there was a division, and the numbers stood thus.

Against the motion - - - 274
For it - - - - - 134

Majority in favour of America 140

“ The same motion was made in the house of lords, but afterwards withdrawn.

“ It would be unjust to the present ministry, did we not in the most particular manner acknowledge the infinite and unwearied trouble they have sustained in the course of this arduous affair; we hope they will be rewarded with the pleasing fruits which we flatter ourselves will be produced from their labours, and we most earnestly recommend all our friends to exert their utmost influence to that end, by which the friends here of America will have encouragement to stand up in their defence on every future occasion, and their enemies will be filled with shame and confusion.

“ It is proper to remark that at the first setting out of this affair, it was thought advisable to exert unitedly the interest of North-America and the West-Indies, to obtain a repeal of the stamp-act in the first instance, and then for those jarring interests to do the best they can separately, in respect to regulation of trade, but first it's agreed for the North-American and West Indian committees to have a conference, and if possible form a plan that may be reasonable on both sides.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 28, 1766.

“ I wish you joy on the favourable turn the American affairs have taken. Mr. PITT, even exceeded himself, he did not argue, but demonstrated, he did not persuade but convinced. And it was pleasantly enough said afterwards, Wonderful change! that the Americans, who in the morning were deemed rioters and rebels (alluding to the king's speech) should in the afternoon be the brave assertors of liberty and justice.”

A letter from the committee of merchants in London, trading to North-America, directed to the merchants in New-York, dated February 28, 1766.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER much anxiety, we have at length the pleasure to acquaint you that a bill is now in the house of commons, for repealing the stamp-act: It was read the second time yesterday.

We also look forward to some beneficial regulations and extensions of the trade of America; which we hope may be obtained in the course of this session of parliament, during which the most serious attention and application shall take place on our part, to every point which may tend to the public good.

Permit us now, gentlemen, to lay before

you our sentiments on the present state of affairs, to submit them to your good judgment, and to request, that, so far as they agree with it, you will be pleased to inculcate the propriety of the conduct we recommend.

It has been a constant argument against the repeal; that in case it should take place, the parliamentary vote of right will be waste paper; and that the colonies will understand very well, that what is pretended to be adopted, on mere commercial principles of expedience, is really yielding through fear; and amounts to a tacit but effectual surrender of its right, or at least to a tacit compact that it will never use it.

In this line of argument every debate and every question from opposition has run.—How material, how necessary therefore is it, that the event should not support, or even seem to support, those arguments.

The event will justify these arguments in the strongest manner, if the colonies should triumph on the repeal, and affect to seize yielding of parliament, as a point gained over parliamentary authority.—The opposition (from whom the colonies have suffered so much) would throw in the teeth of our friends,—See your work—it is as we said, it is but too well proved what use the colonies make of your weak and timid measures. On the contrary, if duty, submission, and gratitude, be the returns made by the colonies, then our friends may exult, they may say—We are in the right,—is it not as we said? See the colonies regained to this country by our moderation—regained with their loyalty, their affections, and their trade.

It is needless to say, how extremely preferable the latter supposition is to the first; how much more desirable for this country and for the colonies.

You must be sensible what friends the colonies have had in the present ministry, and are doubtless informed what pains they have taken to serve them: It is justice likewise to them, to inform you that they have had great difficulties to encounter in the cause, the principal of which was unhappily thrown in by the colonies themselves, we mean the intemperate proceedings of various ranks of people on your side of the water: and the difficulties of the repeal would have been much less, if they had not by their violence in word and action, awakened the honour of parliament, and thereby involved every friend of the repeal into the imputation of betraying the dignity of parliament. This is so true, that the act could certainly not have been repealed, had not men's mind been in some measure satisfied with the declaration of right. If therefore, you would make the proper returns to your country, if you have a mind to do credit to your friends, and strengthen the hands of your advocates, hasten we beseech you, to express filial duty and gratitude to your parent country: Then will those who have been (and while they have the power we doubt not will be) your friends, plume themselves on the restoration of peace to the colonies, union, trade, and reciprocal advantages to them and us: But if violent measures are continued, and triumphs on the point gained: If it is talked of as a victory; if it is said the parliament have yielded up the right; then indeed your enemies here will have a complete triumph:—Your tax-masters probably be restored; your friends must certainly lose all power to serve you, and such a train of ill consequences follow, as are easier for you to imagine than for us to describe; at least such measures on your side will greatly tend to produce these effects: We have no doubt that you will adopt the contrary conduct, and inculcate it to the utmost of your influence, to which we sincerely wish the most extensive regard may be paid, and that uninterrupted mutual affection may continue between Great-Britain and her colonies, to the latest ages.

We are, gentlemen, yours, &c.

BOSTON, May 1.

Letter from a gentleman of character, dated London, March 1, 1766.

“ After various difficulties, violent struggles and wonderful changes, it is at present highly probable, that a total repeal of the stamp act will take place, for which a majority of 108 hath appeared in the commons, after the utmost efforts made by the contending parties, the greater part, if not the whole, influenced by European rather than American reasons. The present ministers are for the repeal; but upwards of thirty place-men, and all the Scots, save two, have voted against them. In the house of lords the tide of power ebbs and flows strongly.—In a committee of the whole house the opponents of the ministers have carried two questions of no great consequence against them by a very small majority. Here the absent lords cannot vote by proxy; but upon the report, and all other occasions, when they fit as a house, you are sensible they may, and then it is said there is a certain majority with the ministers. Lord Chesterfield, who by reason of his great deafness, and other infirmities, has not come to the house for some years, lately came and took the oaths, to qualify himself to depute another peer to vote by proxy for him, in order that the repeal of the stamp act may not fail thro' want of his vote, and I am told to-day that, if able, he purposes to come in person at the great de-

cision, upon the occasion, where, tho' it will be impossible for him to reply to those whom he cannot hear, I expect we shall have something very notable said by a man so remarkable not only for his wit, but those great abilities, and that noble public spirit which he has shewn on some occasions. I am also just now told that the chancellor, who *totus viribus* opposed the repeal, has changed his mind.”

BOSTON, April 28.

Extract of a letter from an eminent house in London, to a gentleman in this town, dated London, March 6.

“ Capt. Jacobson sailed yesterday from Gravesend, as the wind is S. W. I expect this will overtake him in the Downs to-morrow, and the chief purport thereof is to acquaint you, that the bill for repealing the stamp-act was read for the last time in the house of commons on Tuesday last; and after many debates pro and con, which lasted from three o'clock in the afternoon to one o'clock in the morning, the bill was passed for the repeal of the act by a majority of 128; on which we sincerely congratulate you as well as the rest of our American friends, as thinking we have in a great measure got over the business we have been soliciting for; however we have a great deal to do before said vote is carried into a law, as we expect, conformable to what we wrote you in our last, the same business to go over again in the house of lords.—The bill was carried up to them yesterday, attended by 150 worthy members, who voted for the repeal of the act, and a deputation from the committee of merchants, attended with our petition for the repeal of the act, which was delivered by lord Dartmouth, with a genteel speech applicable to the occasion, and the petition was well received by the house. The principal speakers against the bill were lord Temple, Lord Lyttleton, and for it the duke of Newcastle, the duke of Grafton, and lord Egmont; however, it was read for the first time, the second reading is ordered for to-morrow, and the committee of merchants is to attend; and I conceive the greatest hopes that we shall get the act finished by the middle of next week, unless their lordships should come to a resolution to examine witnesses for proofs of the facts set forth in the petition; if so, we shall have the same dance to go over again in the house of lords, as we have had before the house of commons: However, you may assure yourself it will center in nothing worse than keeping us longer in suspense, having a certain majority in the house, though but small; and his majesty's instruction to his ministry is to consent to the prayer of our petition, provided the lords should join with the commons in a repeal of the act.”

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 25, 1766.

“ By the clemency of the king, the steadiness, ability, and application of the present ministry, the moderation and humanity of the house of commons, I hope the stamp-act is in a fair way to be repealed, your other difficulties removed, and your commerce restored to a better footing than ever.

“ By what means this has been effected, would take up more of my time to mention than I can at present spare, I shall only add, that the present administration have had to contend with greater difficulties than ever any other had upon any occasion. It may justly be thought, that the North-American merchants here would bestir themselves zealously for their own interest's sake; but they have done more; they have so effectually served the whole British empire, that their diligence, their indefatigable, united efficacious endeavours to serve the whole community at this juncture, ought never to be forgot.

“ Barlow Trecothick, Esq; Alderman of London, chairman of the committee of merchants, stood a three hours examination at the bar of the house of commons; Capal Hanbury, near two, Daniel Mildred, a shorter space, but all came off with reputation.

“ B. Franklin has served you ably and uprightly. He also was examined, and gave the house sufficient proofs of his abilities, your distressed condition, and the absolute necessity of relieving the Americans, by repealing the act.

“ The progress of conviction in this affair has been chiefly owing, under providence, to the good sense of the ministry, supported in the most consistent manner by a train of evidence, that convinced every body, but those who first framed the shackles, their numerous dependants, &c.

“ In every question concerning this important business a majority of more than 100 in three, has appeared so that tho' the enemies of America, and the ruin of the public peace, are determined to create all the delay, and difficulty they can, in passing the bill, yet it is very probable that in the space of a week, or ten days, the bill for repealing the stamp-act will be passed in the house of commons.

“ I make no doubt, but this intelligence from all your correspondents will diffuse universal satisfaction thro' the continent, but I must intreat every person to determine, with the utmost steadiness to repress every mark of intemperate joy on this occasion.

“ Nothing has created so great difficulties to your friends, or furnished your opponents with so many arguments against you, as the tumultuous behaviour of too many on your side; the parliament saw its authority not only rejected, but despised, opposed, and insulted; what difficulties has not this madness occasioned to all who endeavoured to serve you? If the people of America give the loose to intemperate joy, the parliament will doubtless consider it as a triumph on your part, and if an ensuing session, act according to such an opinion, and which they most certainly will, if your opponents come into power, what then becomes of public safety, mutual security, and the common good?

“ I am certain that nothing will tend so effectually to establish your friends here, enable and encourage them to serve you as efficaciously, as your prudent, grateful conduct on this occasion. Not publicly to individuals either as friends or enemies, but privately, as may consist with the laws of order and society.

“ The Marquis of Rockingham, Secretary Conway, and all the active part of the administration, deserve your grateful acknowledgments, but do this with discretion, and not at the expence of your opponents.”

PHILADELPHIA.

An extract of a letter, dated Feb. 27th, from an eminent divine in London, to his correspondent a divine in America, published for the information, and earnestly recommended to the particular notice of the clergy of every denomination in America, whose influence and example may have a tendency to answer the valuable and pious end.

“ I am now, Sir, to inform you, that the bill for repealing the stamp-act, concerning America, is now depending in the house of commons, and though vigorously opposed, yet from two divisions, each of 123 majority in favour of the repeal, there is no doubt of the repeal's passing that house. I was on

...edday last with the ... where I met
with some noble lords of the ... who told me,
that tho' it would certainly meet with some
opposition in their house, yet they doubted not but that
it would be finally agreed to. I am also desirous to
write to all my correspondents in the plantations, to
beg them in the most earnest manner to use their ut-
most influence, to prevent all indecent rejoicings
when they receive this good news, not triumphing
as tho' they had gained a victory over the legislature
of Great-Britain, or forced it to a repeal, but as ac-
knowledging the justice, equity and goodness of the
agitation in this procedure. I am also authorized
to add that a contrary conduct will alienate the best
friends of the colonies from them, and put it out of
the power of those who have now most cordially
served them, from exerting themselves in their in-
terest for the future. I am sure, Sir, you will be con-
vinced that such a conduct as is desired, is reason-
able in itself, that it is becoming the character of a
minister of peace to promote, and that you will use
your utmost influence for this good purpose."

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Cork, to a gentleman in this city,
on Virginia, dated March 15, 1766.

"We wrote you the 8th inst. informing you of
the repeal of the stamp-act in the commons by a
majority of 103. Great opposition has been
attempted by the Lords, however, by the accounts
we have, it must have passed there also, and (we
dare) had the royal assent last Thursday.—Lord
Bute and his party have set every engine at work,
but it would not do.—This has given the finishing
stroke to that juncture.—We have had it from good
authority, that several advantages in trade will be
allowed you before the end of this session."

New Advertisements.

BENJAMIN BARONS, Esq;
Deputy Postmaster General, of the Southern District of
North-America.

INTENDING soon to leave this
province, and embark for England, desires all
those to whom he is indebted (if there be any such)
immediately to bring in their accounts, in order to
be paid.

John Paul Grimke,

HAVING waited an unreason-
able time for payment of accounts long due;
now, for the last time, earnestly requests all per-
sons indebted to him on open accounts, and who
have paid little regard to his former advertisements,
to come and settle to his satisfaction, by the first day
of July next, when the accounts of those who dis-
regard this notice will be put into the hands of an
attorney at law.

"He at the same time desires all persons who have
given him their notes of hand, either for cash lent
them upon interest, or for goods sold them at the
cash price, within eight months past, that they will
come and give him their bonds with security: And
those who have bought goods of him at the cash price,
and have forgot to call and pay, are desired to re-
member to do so now, or give to him their obliga-
tions."

And as, thank God, the stamp-act is repealed, to
propose to stay in this province, now again the
land of liberty, and will continue to sell off his large
stock of goods on hand, consisting of all kinds of
large and small silver plate, gold work, diamond
and false stone work, in all the branches of the jew-
ellers business, and of the newest fashions, with sil-
ver and gold watches, silver hilted and gilt swords,
gold headed canes, &c. at EIGHT for ONE ready
money, or NINE for ONE, payable in six months.

AS I shall shortly be obliged to
close the affairs, relative to the estate of Mrs. Sa-
rah Middleton, deceased, and make a division of
the residue in my hands.

I DO THEREFORE, request all
persons indebted to the said estate, to discharge
their respective debts, on or before the 1st day of
August next; and those who have any demands on
the said estate, are desired to make them known be-
fore that day, in order to receive payment.

HENRY MIDDLETON.



ROBERT RAPER,
having received directions
from JAMES CROKATT, of Lon-
don, Esq; to sell his five houses on
the bay of Charles-Town, and
three others adjoining on the back
thereof.

Any person or persons, wanting to purchase the
whole, or any part thereof, may apply accordingly.

Imported, in the Ship King George, William
Edward Maffee, from London, sundry goods, among
which are,

CORDAGE, ship chandlery,
earthen ware, crates of yellow ware, stone
ware, and blue and white stone mugs, mahogany
chairs, dressing glasses and waiters, pipes, paints,
sails, linens, iron and hard ware, parrot cages, brass
candlesticks with lamps, a good assortment of double
and single tumblers, shades and wine glasses—are to
be sold for cash or short credit, much under the com-
mon advance.

Also a complete assortment of striped and plain
suits and brocades, to be sold at EIGHT and A
HALF for ONE, by T. F. DAVIES & WAYNE.

ALL persons indebted to Robert
Baldwin, late of George-Town, carpenter, de-
ceased, are required immediately to discharge the
same, or settle to the satisfaction of the subscribers;
and those to whom the said Robert Baldwin was in-
debted, at the time of his decease, are desired to de-
fer an account of their respective demands, pro-
vided attested, to

DANIEL DOYLE, } Administrators,
WILLIAM GIBBS, }
MILES BREWTON, }

CHARLES-TOWN, JUNE 1, 1766.

PURSUANT to the directions of an act of the
General assembly of this province, for regulat-
ing the price and sizes of BREAD, I have enquired
the price of FLOUR, and find it to be at Five
Penns per hundred pounds weight, at which price
the said Flour is to be weighed as follows, viz.

WHITE, — — — — 30
WHEATEN, — — — — 30
HOUSEHOLD, — — — — 40
JACOB MOTTE, Public-Treasurer,

FRANCES SWALLOW,

Math just imported in the London, Captain Strachan,
from London, a complete assortment of Millinery and
other goods, which she will sell at the most reasonable
terms, among which are the following articles.

BROCADE, satin, larding and
callamane pumps and shoes, womens and girls
Macklenburgh fans, crimson and purple leather
gloves, coloured French silk gloves, thread and cot-
ton ditto, plain black and white silk ditto, India
and English chintzes, dark ground and marble ditto,
humhums, long lawns and book muslin, pistol, spot-
ted, flowered and long lawns, clouting diaper and
napkin damask, fine white India chintzes, India
Perfians and nankeens; striped, flowered, and plain
mantuas; black, blue, green, crimson, and white
figured satins, pink and yellow stripe thread satins,
black, blue, green and pink pelong, scented wash
balls, lavender and Hungary water, Poland starch and
powder blue, broad and narrow black alamide,
black, blue, pink, green and white English perfians,
black, blue and green figured modes, fine French
pearl and wax necklaces and earrings, sets of ditto,
best London pins, and steel pointed cuffars in sheaths,
silver thimbles, and ivory bodkins, fashionable rib-
bons, figured and plain white ground brocade silk,
neat silver tweezer cases, plaited stocks and sto-
k tape, blond lace, thread and Brussels ditto, Jacob's
ladder, bobbing and ribbon tape, black and white
catgut, fl. and d. and stripe gauze, plain gauze caps,
fillets and flies, bugles and French egrets, boys
black and white beaver hats, gold and silver loops,
ladies fashionable hats and bonnets, ladies black and
coloured feathers, boys black blue and white ditto,
exceeding good hyson and bohea tea, fine Irish linen,
sheeting and Ruffia ditto, mens plain and ribbed silk
and thread hose, womens thread and cotton ditto,
boys and girls ditto of all sizes, best French olives,
walnuts, capers and sweet oil in quart and pint
bottles, three-fourth garlix and doves, three-fourth,
seven-eighth and yard-wide checks, ginghams and
cotton hollands, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and
cloves, Irish and Scotch osnaburg, silver scollop
and spangle lace for fringes, fine Du ham mustard,
blue, hair trunks with brass locks, variety of china,
a complete set blue and white ditto, light narrow
ribbons for trimmings, French trimmings of all
colours, childrens toys of all kinds.

Also, super-fine blue and raven gray broad cloths,
gold and silver lace, and knee garters gold and silver
buckle buttons, velvet and cord, mens fine beaver
hats. WHITE PLAINS, loaf sugar, neat London
made saddles with long laps, double reined and
snaffle bridles, fircingle and boot garters: Just im-
ported in the last vessel from London and Bristol,
to be sold by NEWMAN SWALLOW, at his store
on the Bay.

N. B. Superfine flour in whole and half barrels
and kags, water, milk and butter-bread.

The following Advertisement appeared
in the CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE, in England,
the 31st of August, 1765.

"THOUGHT to be settled many
years since in or near Cambridge, and if a
"live, any of the relations of Mrs. Elizabeth Maffee,
"by marriage Elizabeth Hitchcock; she is a
"daughter of Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Elizabeth Maffee
"of London; she is a widow, and has no children
"living: She has lived in Maryland, Pennsylvania,
"and Rhode-Island, but now in South-Carolina.
"If they will come in person, within four days from
"the date of this paper, to Capt. William Maffee,
"at the sign of the Ship, in Dover, they will meet
"of something greatly to their advantage. Any one
"who can prove by certificate, that no such per-
"son as the above described is now living, shall receive
"and all charges paid by said Capt. Maffee."

This advertisement did not come to the know-
ledge of the parties enquired for, till after Capt.
Maffee's departure.
In Answer, — Mr. William Maffee, deceased,
(believed to be the brother of Mr. Joseph Maffee of
London, mentioned in the above advertisement) for-
merly lived in Cheshire, and afterwards at Market-
Drayton in Shropshire, where he married Miss
Church, a sister of Capt. James Church, of Great-
Shelford near Cambridge.—By this marriage, the
said William Maffee had three daughters only, who
were bred up at their said uncle's Capt. James
Church, at Shelford, and who are all still living:—
Eleanor, the eldest daughter, is married to Mr. Jo-
seph Cornish, of Atterington near Tetworth, Ox-
fordshire, and has no children.—Mary, the second
daughter, was married to Hitch Wale, of Little-
Shelford, Esq; near Cambridge, deceased, and has
four children by him living.—Frances, the third
daughter, is married to Mr. John Taylor, of the
Inner-Temple, London, and has one child living.
The said William Maffee, their father, and his wife,
both died, many years since, in London. Infor-
mation may be had, if wanting, by applying to Lord
Charles Montagu, or George Saxby, Esq; in Charles-
Town, or Mr. William Beziel, in Red-Lion-Square,
or Mr. John Taylor, of the Inner-Temple, Lon-
don.

N. B. Capt. Strachan, of the ship London, has a
letter for Mrs. Hitchcock, and she is desired to in-
form him how he may send it to her.

There is also a letter in the Post-Office for the
said Mrs. Hitchcock.

Charles-Town, 14th June, 1766.

ABOUT three weeks ago, was
left at the North-Bar near Sullivan's Island,
by the Scooner Liberty, Capt. McKinnis, an AN-
CHOR of 199 lb. weight, with 30 fathoms of 4 & an
half inch cable, a buoy and 6 fathom of 3 inch buoy-
rope, all new a few months ago.—And sometime
last winter was stolen, or went astray, from the Scoo-
ner Tides Friends, a cyprès CANOW, much out of
repair, about 16 feet long, and 4 feet wide, branded
in several places R H W & C. Whoever hath, or may
take up the anchor and cable, and will deliver the
same to me, shall be paid the customary salvage;—
and a reward of 5 l. will be given for delivering the
canow, to

WILLIAM PARKER.

To be Sold, for no fault.

A STOUT, healthy, young
Negro Fellow, as good a
Cooper as most in the province.
Inquire of the Printer.

LOST, on Tuesday night the 10th
instant, from Cummins's Point.

A Middle sized Cypress Canow,
outside black, with a hole in her stem for a
painter, and a stope for a chain, of which only two
links remain. Whoever delivers her to me at the
Hard, shall have TWO DOLLARS reward.

ALEXANDER BLOYD.



SUPPOSED to be

Strayed from Charles-Town,
on Monday last the 9th instant.
Two HORSES, one a dark bay,
trots high, 14 hands and an half
high, 6 years old, has a switch
tail, and branded on the mounting shoulder B, with
a flower-de-luce on top. The other is a black horse,
about the same age and height, a little hog back'd,
lately trimmed, both paces and trots, his breast has
been galled with the chair-harness, so that the hair
has not yet grown, branded something like h on the
mounting shoulder, and I L on the mounting but-
tock and thigh. Whoever delivers the above horses to
me, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward for
each.

DAVID STOLL.

CHARLES-TOWN, June 16, 1766.

ON WEDNESDAY evening arrived here
the ship Fonthill, Capt. Matthias Kit-
chen, from London, with his Excel-
lency the Right Honourable Lord
CHARLES GREVILLE MONTA-
GU, Esq; Governor in chief, &c. of
this province, his Lady and family, on board, also the
hon. CHARLES WILLIAMOS, Esq; Lieutenant-Gov-
ernor of Georgia, ROWLAND RUGLEY, ROBERT
PATER, HANDBAYDE HATLEY, and THOMAS
FAREMAN, Esqs; the Rev. Mr. GIBERT, &c.—
At the ship passed Fort Johnson, Broughton's, and
Granville's B. Forts, his Lordship was saluted with a
discharge of the cannon from those forts, and also
from Craven's Bastion.—Thursday morning was
 ushered in with ringing of bells, all the forts and
vessels displayed their colours, and the Charles-Town
regiment of Militia was drawn up in Broad Street,
forming two lines.—About 10 o'clock his Lordship
landed, the cannon (as before) firing a salute, and
was received by two junior Members of His Ma-
jesty's Council, Mr. Skottowe and Mr. Burn, be-
tween whom he walked, preceded by Capt. Tho-
mas Savage's company of Light Infantry, to the
State-House; at the door of which, his Lordship was
received by other Members of His Majesty's
Council, and conducted into the Council Chamber,
where his honour the Lieutenant-Governor received
him, and his Lordship's commission, &c. was open-
ed and read: After which his Excellency, attended
by the Lieutenant-Governor, &c. preceded as be-
fore, by Capt. Savage's company, walked to Gran-
ville's Bastion, where the Artillery company com-
manded by Capt. Christopher Gadsden had marched;
where his Excellency's commission was read a se-
cond time, and published, followed by a general dis-
charge of cannon, volleys of small arms, and repeated
huzzas: Hence his Excellency returned to the State-
House, and the ceremony was concluded with three
general volleys from the Artillery Company, the
Light Infantry, and the rest of the Militia.—At a
o'clock his Excellency, with his honour the Lieut-
enant-Governor, the Members of His Majesty's
Council, and of the Commons House of Assembly,
public Officers civil and military, the Clergy, &c.
went to dinner at Mr. Dillon's, where an elegant
entertainment had been provided for his Lordship,
and the afternoon and evening were spent in the
most agreeable manner.

Saturday his Excellency entered upon the business
of his government, and caused the following PRO-
CLAMATION to be published, viz.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord
CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU, Cap-
tain-General, Governor, and Commander in
chief, in and over the said Province.

A PROCLAMATION.

HEREAS his Ma-
jesty, by his royal
letters patent, hath
been graciously plea-
sed to constitute and
appoint me Captain
General, Governor,
and Commander in
chief, of this his Ma-
jesty's province of
South-Carolina, and Vice Admiral of the
same: I have therefore thought fit, with the
advice of his Majesty's Council, to publish
this my Proclamation, declaring that it is my
will and pleasure, that all officers, both civil
and military, within this province and go-
vernment, shall continue and exercise their
several posts and places, until further orders
from me. AND WHEREAS I am command-
ed by one of his Majesty's instructions to
cause the oaths appointed in an act, intituled,
an Act for the further security of his Majesty's
person and government, and the succession of the
crown in the heirs of the late Princess Sophia,
being protestants, and extinguishing all hopes of
the pretended prince of Wales, and his open and
secret abettors, to be administered to all jud-
ges, justices, and other persons that hold any
office or place of trust or profit within this
province; and also to cause them to make
and subscribe the declaration, mentioned in
an act, made in the twenty fifth year of the
reign of King Charles the Second, intituled,
an Act for preventing dangers which may hap-
pen from Popish recusants. I do hereby re-
quire all such persons as aforesaid, to take the
aforesaid oath, and make and subscribe the
aforesaid declaration.

GIVEN under my hand, and the great seal
of the said province, at the council cham-
ber in Charles-Town, this thirteenth day
of June, Anno Domini 1766.

C. G. MONTAGU.

By his Excellency's command,
THOMAS SKOTTOWE, Secy.

This day at noon, the hon. the Commons House
of Assembly of this province, presented their con-
gratulatory ADDRESS to his Excellency, which is
as follows, viz.

To his Excellency, the Right Honourable
Lord CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU,
Captain-General, Governor and Commander
in chief, in and over his Majesty's province
of South Carolina.

The humble ADDRESS of the COMMONS
HOUSE of ASSEMBLY of the said province.

May it please your Excellency,
WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal sub-
jects, the common house of assembly

of this province, beg leave to offer our most
sincere congratulations on your Excellency's
safe arrival.

The appointment of a gentleman so emi-
nently distinguished, by birth and character,
to this government, fills us with a just sense of
our Sovereign's paternal care, and tender re-
gard for this colony.—So gracious a mark of
Royal favour cannot fail to meet with a grate-
ful return.

We assure ourselves of your Excellency's
ready attention to every measure that may
promote the King's service and the public
good; and on our part nothing shall be omit-
ted, which can tend to render your adminis-
tration easy and honourable to your Excel-
lency, as we doubt not it will be happy for
the people.

By order of the House,

PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker.
14th June, 1766.

To which his Excellency was pleased to give an
ANSWER in these words, viz.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Commons
House of Assembly.

PERMIT me to offer you my grate-
ful thanks for your congratulations; and
to assure you, it will be my constant endea-
vour to merit your regard, by contributing all
that lies in my power, for the support of the
dignity of the crown, the laws of the country,
and what is the singular happiness of this
constitution, the liberty of each individual.

C. G. MONTAGU.

The following ADDRESS was likewise presented
to his Excellency this day, viz.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES
GREVILLE MONTAGU, Captain-General, Gov-
ernor and Commander in Chief, in and over His
Majesty's province of SOUTH-CAROLINA.

The humble ADDRESS of His Majesty's Council.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal
subjects, the Council of this province, met
in General Assembly, beg leave to offer our most
cordial and affectionate congratulations, upon your
Excellency's safe arrival; and we entertain the most
grateful sense of His Majesty's paternal care and
goodness, by appointing a person of your Lordship's
distinguished rank and figure, to the administration
of the government.

When we reflect that your Lordship is descended
from an illustrious line of ancestry, famed for their
love of civil freedom; we persuade ourselves, that
your Excellency, animated by their virtues, will
preserve to the good people of this province, their
Laws and Liberties, upon the true principles of our
happy constitution.

We approach your Excellency with the warmest
tenders of duty and regard; and beg leave to assure
you, that our best endeavours shall not be wanting,
to promote the King's honour, and to co-operate
with your Excellency in every measure calculated
for the good and benefit of the people: And we
trust, that the several powers of government being
firmly established between the different branches of
the legislature, will contribute, in an especial man-
ner, to the greater glory and honour of the crown,
and the welfare, happiness and prosperity of this pro-
vince.

In the Upper House of Assembly,

Saturday 14th June, 1766.

By Order of the House,

OTHEL BEALE,

THE GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

Honourable Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council,
I RETURN you my sincere thanks for your
congratulations. The interest of this province
will always be the peculiar object of my care; and
the prosperity of it, the sincerest wish of my heart.

To promote its advantage; to maintain good or-
der; and, with your assistance, to see justice done to
every man; are the means by which I shall endea-
vour to gain your approbation, and render myself
worthy of that trust his Majesty has placed in me.

C. G. MONTAGU.

Sir JOHN COLLETON, Bart. has received a man-
damus, appointing him a Member of His Majesty's
Honourable Council.

According to our last letters, from Falmouth, da-
ted the 18th of April, advice was received there by
a Lisbon packet, that Lord Clive had made peace
with the Great Mogul, and all the petty princes in
India: And that there had been some great com-
motion at Madrid, the particulars of which were not
then certainly known.

It is said, that an elegant EXCHANGE is intended
soon to be built here; but not in the place where the
present (small and inconvenient one stands); and
that the expense thereof will be defrayed by subscrip-
tion and a lottery.

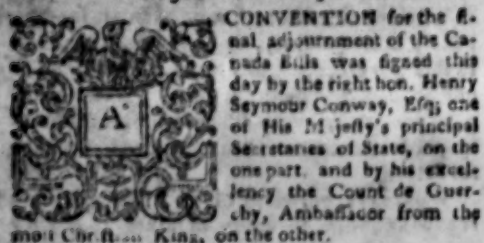
The price of Indian corn, rough rice, peas, &c.
continue to be exorbitant, owing to the great scar-
city of, and demand for, those articles.

His Majesty's Postmaster general have been pleased
to establish two additional packet boats, to the New
before established, for the conveyance of mails, ex-
presses, and passengers to Barbados, Grenada, Anti-
gua, St. Christopher's, Jamaica, Panacola, Charles-
Town, and back to Falmouth. The following three
are now at sea, viz. The Ducannon, Capt. Charles
Edwards, sailed from Falmouth the 18th of March
last; the Anna-Teresa, Capt. Dyer, sailed the 19th
of April; and the Grantham, Capt. Jones, was to
sail the 12th of May.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

June Arrived From
11th. Ship Fonthill, Matthias Kitchen, London.
12th. Ship Heart of Oak, Henry Gano, Falmouth.
Scooner Chance, Fr. Moore, North-Carolina.
Scooner Ra. & Mary, J. Waldron, Cape-Fear.
13th. Sloop Berley, George Balfour, Turk's-Island.
Sloop Henry, Henry Todd, St. Kitts.
Scooner Georgia-Pa. Ezra Whipple, Georgia.
Scooner Polly, Richard Savery, St. Augustine.
14th. Sloop Griffin, After Fairchild, Honduras.
15th. Sloop Beaufain, Nath. Cailla, Jamaica.
June Sailed For
9th. Sloop Fanny, Robert Henderson, Jamaica.
10th. Snow Golport, Edward Nibbles, Golport.
11th. Brig. Phila. Pa. Fra. Johnson, Philadelphia.
12th. Brig. Boone, Thomas Gelfon, Antigua.
13th. Scooner Success, No. Butterfield, Providence.
14th. Brig. Smyth, John Mowbray, Jamaica.
15th. Sloop Berley, Solomon Gibbs, Antigua.
16th. Brig. Prince of Wales, T. Mison, Philadelphia.
[For London News turn over.]

St. James's, March 31.



CONVENTION for the annual adjournment of the Canada Bill was signed this day by the right hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, on the one part, and by his excellency the Count de Guerschy, Ambassador from the most Christian King, on the other.

Whitehall, April 11. This day His Majesty came to the House of Peers; and the Commons being come thither, His Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to,

An act for repealing the duties granted upon Cyder and Perry, by an act made in the third year of his present Majesty's reign; and for granting other duties on Cyder and Perry in lieu thereof; and for more effectually securing the duties on Cyder and Perry, imposed by several former acts. And to many other bills. [Theur for Lou, Guz.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Private letters from Germany advise, that several Prussian regiments, who have their quarters in Sillesia, are advancing towards the confines of Bohemia, and that 10,000 men have entered the country of Glantz, where they have taken up their quarters of cantonment. The Prussian regular troops at present in Sillesia, are said to amount to 30,000.

We have it from uncontroverted authority, that an attempt has lately been made to assassinate General de Paoli. The dark enterprise was to have been effected by a Genoese officer. He has however been discovered, and cut in pieces by the Corsican militia, who came up with him in the woods, to which he had retreated.

Four deserters from the Empress Queen's troops being condemned to draw lots for one to be shot out of the four, three of them drew, but the fourth protested he would not, because his Imperial Majesty had prohibited all sorts of games of chance. The execution was upon this suspended; and the court being informed of the whole, orders were sent to pardon them all.

APRIL 5.

Some new laws respecting the British colonies in America, it is said, will be introduced before the breaking up of the present session of parliament.

It is said that the parliament will not rise till the latter end of June.

Private letters from Leghorn mention, that advice had been received of a successful attempt to ferret out the Corsica Pirates; in which several of Paoli's frigates and row-galleys had actually been destroyed in the port of Centuri.

We hear the duty on Melasses, exported from our West India Islands to North America, is to be taken off; in order to encourage the great resort for this article to the French Islands.

We hear a penalty will be laid, before the close of the present session, on the exporters of English Horses to the continent, the national breed being greatly lessened from the numbers already sent abroad.

APRIL 5.

Orders are given for the men of war that are destined to sail for Newfoundland, to carry over an additional complement of men.

By a gentleman arrived this week from Guernsey, we are informed, that before his departure, he had been on the coast of France, had been declared a free port.

CHESHAM, APRIL 7.

We are advised that Mr. Pitt lately made a noble speech in behalf of the Sea Officers out of commission, recommending to the members an increase of their half pay, which for the honour and safety of our country, ought to be augmented, to keep the most useful body of men from wretchedness, foreign service, and jails.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Yesterday their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Osnaburg, took an airing in Hyde Park for the first time since their inoculation, which was performed the 18th of February. Altho' they had both a considerable number of small-pox, particularly the Bishop of Osnaburg, yet there is hardly the remains of pitting on either.

It is certain, that Mr. Pitt is preparing for his journey into the West, he being something better; and that he will make a short stay at Bath in his road. It is said, part of the present duty will soon be taken off on the importation of Spanish wool.

The transports are come to Spithead, that are to be in Lord Frederick Cavendish's regiment for North America.

APRIL 12.

A whisper is industriously circulated at the west end of the Town, that a great commotion intends to appropriate the whole amount of his Majesty's bounty to establishing an Academy for the instruction of youth in the several branches of civil government.

This week several cutters laid up in ordinary, at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, have been ordered to be fitted out for immediate service, and the command given to old Lieutenants.

Letters from Toulon mention, that fourteen half galleys were fitting out there with all expedition, and it was reported that the above were intended for the service of the Genoeze.

SHERBORNE, APRIL 14.

We are informed from Modbury, that on Tuesday last they had great rejoicings there on account of the intended repeal of the Cyder-Tax. The bells rung most of the day, six bags of wheat baked into loaves were given away to the poor; above two tons of cyder were on that and the preceding day given away to poor families and the populace. The whole expense was paid by some gentlemen of the town and parish, well wishers to the happiness and prosperity of their country, and promoters of it. The day was concluded with illuminations, &c.—Some think like this is intended in all the neighbouring parishes.

Advertisements.

For LONDON,

The Ship LONDON,

JAMES STRACHAN, Master.

HAS as good accommodations

for passengers as any ship in the trade. For freight or passage, apply to the Master, or JOHN GORDON.

JOSEPH HANCOCK,

SHIP-WRIGHT, lately from LONDON,

GIVES this public notice, that he served his apprenticeship in one of his Majesty's dock-yards, to one of the principal artists in England, and would be glad to carry on business for any person or persons in the art of ship building, being qualified both in theory and practice, and whose character will bear the strictest inquiry, as he would choose (could he meet with encouragement) to continue in the province.

Likewise, he would teach any person the true art and mystery of ship-building upon moderate terms. Any gentleman whom this may suit, may hear of the above Joseph Hancock, at Mr. Hulme's Store, the corner of Elliott-Street, on the Bay.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose contracts are due, are desired to take notice, that my own engagements will not permit me to remain any longer without payment: A due regard to this notice is therefore requested, from all so indebted to me; otherwise disagreeable consequences must ensue.

JOHN NEUVILLE.

THE subscriber hereby gives this public notice, to all those any ways indebted to him, that unless their several accounts, &c. &c. are paid off by the 18th instant, they will, after that day, find them in the hands of an attorney at law, to be sued for without further notice.

JUNE 2d, 1766. DANIEL CANNON.

William Pinckney,

Intending for England in a few weeks,

GIVES THIS NOTICE.

TO all persons who may have any demands against him, to bring them in for payment; and to all who stand indebted to him, to pay or settle to his satisfaction, before his departure.

THOMAS CORBETT,

BEING impowered to settle all accounts belonging to Mr. WALTER MARSHALL, (lately failed for England) requests the favour of those whose bonds, notes and cash debts, are due, immediately to pay off the same, or otherwise settle to his satisfaction. 6. w.

ALL persons indebted to CARNE & WILSON, whose accounts became due the first of January, are desired for the last time, to take notice, that unless they settle the same immediately to their satisfaction, they will without distinction, be put into the hands of an attorney, to be sued for, there being an absolute necessity to have their affairs settled to that date; as no further notice will be given, it is expected a proper use will be made of this.

MAY 1766.

Colleton County, May 24, 1766.

IN the possession of Mrs. North, near Jackenborough, and bought before me, thirteen hands high, eight or nine years old, branded on the mounting buttock with a figure 7 in a circle, and on the near cheek with H. Whoever owns the said horse, must apply within six months from the date hereof, and prove their property before

JOSEPH GLOVER, J.P.

IDO hereby forwarn all persons whatsoever, from hunting, fishing or running, on the Island known by the name of LONG-ISLAND; as I have rented the said Island, and am determined to prosecute all such offenders.

MAY 27th, 1766.

FRANCIS ROSE.

CUNNINGHAM & SANDS.

HAVE TO SELL,

LONDON, NEW-YORK, and other MARINA WINES, by the pipe, hog-head, quarter-cask, or dozen. VIRGINIA WINE by the like quantity. PORT WINE, BURGUNDY, CLARET, MOUNTAIN, &c. By the dozen. LISBON, ARACK, FRONTENACK and MALMSEY, in pint or quart bottles, by the dozen.

Old JAMAICA RUM, by the hoghead, quarter-cask, or smaller quantity, not less than three gallons.

Old WEST INDIA ditto by the like quantity.

Old FRANCE BRANDY by the three gallons.

All which are warranted to be excellent in quality, as the greatest care is taken in the choice, as well as the management of them; and are to be had by applying to them at their counting-house, fronting the Bay, on Mr. Burn's new wharf, or at their Store in Union-Street.

N. B. All orders from the country will be punctually complied with.



For LONDON,

(To sail in three weeks)

The Brigantine NANCY,

CHRISTOPHER CHISMAN,

Master, has part of her cargo on board.

FOR freight of Indico, deer skins, or other goods, or for passage, (having excellent accommodations) apply to said master, on board the brig, now lying in Col. Beale's wharf, or to

JUNE 4, 1766.

WARD & LEGG.

A Bright bay gelding, about 10 years old, branded on the mounting shoulder and buttock 1 B, 14 hands high, with a star in his face.—One white gelding, 13 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder with O and a stroke in the middle.—And a black gelding, 14 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder with S P, a natural pacer. The owners of the above horses, must prove their property before me

John Thompson.

THE subscriber being under an indispensable necessity of collecting in his debts with the greatest expedition, in order to satisfy his creditors, who have hitherto been very indulgent to him, gives this public notice to all concerned, that every debt due to him, and not paid by the first day of July ensuing, will positively be sued; and he hopes none will take this amiss, as they must know he cannot carry on his business with that satisfaction to the public, he always hopes to do, unless he can get paid by his customers for the just disbursements and trouble he is at on their accounts.

MAY 9, 1766.

ROBERT DILLON.

JOHN BLOTT,

Next House to the WHITE-MEETING,

MAKES and sells mattresses, or will supply merchants or others, as cheap as they can be imported, or those who find the materials, may have them done very cheap. He continues to hang paper in Town or Country, on as low terms as possible.—A few patterns of paper, neat flower pieces for chimneys, papier Machée for ceilings, &c.

N. B. As he expects a large quantity of paper, will supply those who favour him with their commands, on very reasonable terms.

On Tuesday the 19th day of June inst. will be sold at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town, the following plantations or tracts of land, late the property of John Cole, and seized on execution, viz.

ONE hundred and fifty acres in Craven county, granted to William Dargan, bounding to the southward on Santee river, northward on said William Dargan's land, and on all other sides on land vacant at the time of the original grant.

One hundred acres granted to Ann Catherine Ferline, bounding southward on said river, northward on said William Dargan's land, and on all other sides on land vacant at the time of the original grant.

One hundred acres granted to Anna-Maria Shirley, bounding southward on said river, northward on said Ferline's, and upon all other sides upon land vacant at the time of the original grant.

Also, a plantation or tract of land, containing 250 acres, in Craven county, opposite to Amelia Township, bounding to the southward on Santee River, and on all other sides on land vacant at the time of the original grant.

ROGER PINCKNEY, Pro. Mar.

SIX HUNDRED POUNDS to

be lett at interest, upon good

personal security. Inquire of the

Printer of this Paper.

Receiver General's Office, in Trade Street.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, June 3d, 1766.

GEORGE SAXBY, Esq; His

Majesty's Receiver General, hereby gives notice, that he shall immediately after the 24th of this instant June, (according to the duty of his office) issue executions against every person without exception, who may then be indebted to His Majesty for QUIT-RENTS; as he has received particular orders for so doing, which he is determined to put in force: therefore hopes all persons concerned will pay their QUIT-RENTS before that day, if not, they must blame themselves for such neglect.—AND WHEREAS many people buy lands, not knowing what QUIT-RENTS may be due thereon: THIS IS TO INFORM THEM, that purchasers of lands are liable to pay all QUIT-RENTS that may be in arrear.

JAMES POYAS,

Has just imported, in the London, Capt. Strachan, from LONDON:

A neat assortment of GOODS;

Among which are,

SUPER FINE light broad cloths, new-fashion'd marbled wiltons, and fine sagathies for mens summer wear, a variety of chintzes and printed linens, striped and other Persian taffeties, silk damasks and Bengal stripes for waistcoats, a great choice of Irish shirting and sheeting linens, osenaburgs and Russia drab, cotton holland, mens, womens and youths thread hose, mens fashionable marbled silk ditto, and best 4 thread breeches patterns, all sorts of plantation tools and cutlery, venice treacle, treacle water, best manna, Turlington's balsam, Godfrey's cordial and other family medicines, Weston's best snuff, mens and youths shoes and pumps, &c. &c.—Which, with the other goods he has on hand (mostly of the latest importations), he will sell exactly at the current advance of Ten for One at the usual credit, but for ready money, a discount of Ten per cent will be allowed on all sums above Twenty Pounds.

He hopes, those whose accounts have been long due, will think of paying or otherwise settling to his satisfaction, as soon as possible.

A Bay mare, eleven hands high,

branded on the mounting shoulder G^b and off buttock G, with a year old horse colt with her, unbranded and undock'd, the owner must prove his property before me,

MOSES THOMSON.

To be sold in small tracts,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres

of land, on the head of Cambahee river, known by the name of the Salt-catcher barony, now the property of Sir William Baker, Brice Fisher, and Nicholas Linwood, Esqrs. of London. The plat of said barony is now in the hands of Mr. Owen Bowen, who has directions to lay it out in tracts; it is allowed to be exceeding fine swamp, with a sufficiency of very good high land on each side, proper for corn and indigo, on which a commodious settlement may be made. Also,

A part of the barony in Granville county, known by the name of Jasper's barony, adjoining the lands of colonel Daniel Heyward, and other settlements on the Euhaws: The plat may now be seen in the hands of William Maine. Credit will be given for the above lands, the purchasers paying interest and giving security to

PAUL TRAFER & FRANCIS STUART,

Attorneys for Sir William Baker, &c.

A Quarterly MEETING of the Charles-Town LIBRARY SOCIETY, will be holden at the Library-Room in Union-Street, on Wednesday the 25 day of July next; when the members are desired to attend precisely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which hour the President takes the chair, agreeable to the rules.

By Order of the President.

7th June, 1766. WILLIAM MATOW, Secy.

SELLING OFF.

ANY person wanting to purchase a small STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a well assorted variety, and but lately imported, may be supplied at EIGHT FOR ONE. For terms of payment, apply to

LLOYD & NEVLE.

Godfrey & Gadsden,

Have just imported, in Capt. STRACHAN, from

LONDON:

WHITE, blue and green pavil-

lion gauze, Irish and Russia sheeting linens, figured, mincees and pistol lawns, Russia lace, Bengal stripes, perquet, check'd and figured awnings, flower'd, striped and cyprus gauze, nankeens, hand-bells, a small assortment of cordage, sagathies and duryos, mens and boys saddles, boys leather, and mens velvet jockey-caps, half ell strip'd and check'd fashionable mantuas and tobines, flower'd armosees and black taffin, Prussian tuffaty, lined oil, vermillion, umber, ground Spanish brown, yellow and English oaker, veneration, currants and jar raisins, Turkey figs, Jordan almonds, single and double refined loaf sugar, compleat sets of blue and white and enamel'd tea-table china, black and blood lace, womens silk cardinals.—Which, with a compleat assortment of other goods, they will sell at the most reasonable terms, at their Store, on the Bay of Charles-Town.

John & William Baker,

Have just imported, in the Ship London, Capt. Strachan, from LONDON:

A General assortment of Goods,

fitable for the season.—And in the Philadelphia-Packet, Capt. Johnson, from Philadelphia, bar iron, flour, and water bread in kegs, to be sold at their Store in Trade Street. 9 w.

On Tuesday the 24th of June instant, will be sold, at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town:

A Plantation or tract of land, con-

taining two hundred acres (being the easternmost part of a tract of three hundred acres) situate in the limits of Amelia township; bounded at the time of the original grant, to the north-east on Santee river; south-east on vacant land; south-west on lands held by Mrs. Labb's; and part on lands of the said township, late the property of Benjamin Spurlock, and sold under execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, P. M.

On Thursday the 3d of July next will be sold, AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the usual place in Charles Town, the following plantations, or tracts of land, late the property of John Pearson, Esq; and sold under execution, viz.

TWO hundred acres on Broad

river, where he now lives, bounded on the east by the said river, on the north by land laid out by Mary Thickett, south and west by land vacant at the time of the original grant to William Raiford, in the year 1749. The above plantation is very pleasantly situated on a high bluff, with good buildings thereon, and the land inferior to none in this province.

One hundred and fifty acres on the fork between Broad and Saludy rivers, on the south side of Enoree river, bounding to the north and east on the said river, and to the south and west on land vacant at the time of the original grant.

Three hundred and fifty acres between Congaree and Wateree rivers, butting and bounding north-east by Vincent Simmons, and William Hart's land, and vacant land, and northwest by land late of George Haig, deceased, and vacant land.

Two hundred acres in Craven county, on a branch called Cabin branch, on the north side of Congaree river, butting and bounding to the southward on land of John Pearson, and on all other sides on land vacant at the time of the original grant.

One hundred and fifty acres on the north side of Broad river, bounded to the eastward on land laid out for John Hunt, to the south west on Broad river, to the north west and north-east on land vacant at the time of the original grant.

Fifty acres in Saxe-Gotha township, on a branch called Sandy Run, bounding to the south eastward by the said branch, and on all other sides by vacant land at the time of the original grant.

Two hundred and fifty acres on Cloud creek, bounding to the south eastward, part on land laid out to John Carlin, and part vacant, and on all other sides by lands vacant at the time of the original grant.

Ninety-one acres, being part of one hundred acres on Santee or Congaree river, opposite to Saxe-Gotha township, bounding southward on the said river, northward by land of John Edders, and eastward by land of Peter Poole.

The original grants and plats of the said plantations may be seen in the hands of

ROGER PINCKNEY, P. M.

GEORGE THOMSON, just ar-

rived in the London, Capt. Strachan, from London, begs leave to acquaint his friends and former customers, That he has brought with him, a neat assortment of East-India and European GOODS; which he will sell on very reasonable terms, at his Store in Broad Street, near the Watch-House, formerly possessed by Messrs. Hogg & Clayton.

N. B. He has a variety of India silks, chintzes, &c. and a parcel of exceeding good knit thread hose.

May 5, 1766. Stopp'd at this morning, from two negroes, who offered the same for sale, and upon being questioned went off.

A Cypress canow, twenty feet

long, and three feet wide, with a large piece put into her starboard side. Whoever has a right to said canow, and makes proper proof thereof, may have her again, by applying to

PAUL PRITCHARD.